S23554
5-9-89 A

# South Dakota
# Labor Bulletin

March 1989 Published April 1989

## A Look at Job Service Applicants

Job Service of South Dakota assists both individuals seeking jobs and employers seeking individuals to fill jobs. How does Job Service of South Dakota assist in this labor exchange function? What type of individuals are seeking assistance in finding employment? What type of job openings are listed with Job Service? We'll look at the answers to these questions in this and the next issue of the *South Dakota Labor Bulletin*.

Job Service of South Dakota gathers basic employment-related information on all job seekers who come to the agency for help. As a starting point in matching each job seeker with a job opening, each applicant completes a registration form. The information from this registration form is entered into a computer system that is accessible by all Job Service offices around the state. This computer system contains information about the applicants and the job orders handled by Job Service of South Dakota. Some of the information collected about the applicants is demographic information. In this article, we have compiled some basic applicant demographic information and compared it to the general population of South Dakota, using the 1980 Census.

### .By Sex

Just who is the typical applicant registered with Job Service of South Dakota? During the past program year, applicants were fairly evenly distributed between male and female. Males accounted for 53 percent of all applicants, while females accounted for 47 percent. Among South Dakota's total population according to the 1980 Census, males account for 49.3 percent with females accounting for 50.3 percent. Each year, the distribution between male and female job seekers registered with Job Services becomes more equal, drawing closer to the fifty-fifty distribution of South Dakota's total population.

### .By Race

As the table below shows, Job Service of South Dakota serves a greater percentage of applicants who are of minority populations than are represented within South Dakota's total population.

**Racial Distribution of Job Service Applicants and the South Dakota Population**

| Race | Job Service Applicants | South Dakota Population |
|---|---|---|
| White | 86.1% | 92.3% |
| Black | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Indian | 11.7 | 6.5 |
| Hispanic | 0.9 | 0.6 |
| Asian | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| Information Not Available | 0.2 | 0.0 |
| TOTAL | 100.0% | 100.0% |

The greatest majority (51.7 percent) of applicants are between 22 and 39 years of age. Job Service naturally has very few applicants in the 15 and under age category. Most people in this age group are not yet in the labor force. In the South Dakota general population, this group accounted for a large percentage of the total population in 1980. According to the 1980 Census, the prime working age group, 16-64, accounted for 61 percent of the South Dakota population. This is also the age group that the majority of the Job Service applicants are in.

INSIDE...

Labor Market In March ..... 3
South Dakota Nonfarm Employment .. 6
Sioux Falls Nonfarm Employment .. 7
Rapid City Nonfarm Employment .. 8
Hours and Earnings of Production Workers .... 9

## .By Age

**Age of Job Service Applicants and the South Dakota Population**

| Age Group | Job Service Applicants | South Dakota Population |
|---|---|---|
| 15 and Under | 2.9% | 25.8% |
| 16 - 19 | 17.2 | 8.1 |
| 20 - 21 | 9.9 | 4.0 |
| 22 - 39 | 51.7 | 25.7 |
| 40 - 54 | 13.9 | 13.9 |
| 55 and Over | 4.4 | 22.5 |
| TOTAL | 100.0% | 100.0% |

## .By Educational Status

Over 77 percent of all applicants registered with Job Service of South Dakota have 12 or more years of education, and 34.5 percent have some type of post-secondary education. This is higher than the educational levels of South Dakota's general population as reflected by the 1980 Census. Census data showed that 67.9 percent of South Dakotans age 25 and older were high school graduates in 1980. Of this same population group, 14 percent were college graduates. It should be noted, however, that this Census age group would not include those who are under 25 but would still be old enough to have graduated from high school or college.

**Educational Status of Job Service Applicants and the South Dakota Population**

| Years of Education | Job Service Applicants | South Dakota Population 25 and Older |
|---|---|---|
| 0 - 7 | 1.4% | 5.0% |
| 8 - 11 | 20.9 | 27.1% |
| 12 | 43.2 | 36.3% |
| Over 12 | 34.5 | 31.6% |
| TOTAL | 100.0% | 100.0% |

## .By Occupational Category

Just what type of occupational skills do these job seekers have? Of the applicants registered with Job Service, we can see the majority (22.3 percent) have expressed that they have skills in the services area. Examples of these types of occupations include protective service workers, such as policemen; chefs and cooks; janitors; and food and beverage workers. This is followed by applicants expressing skills in the clerical occupations (19.6 percent). Examples of occupations in the clerical category include secretaries, receptionists, bookkeepers and tellers

**Occupations of Job Service Applicants**

| Occupational Category | Percentage of Total |
|---|---|
| Professional, Managerial, and Technical | 12.0% |
| Clerical | 19.6 |
| Sales | 7.2 |
| Services | 22.3 |
| Farming, Fisheries, and Forestry | 4.7 |
| Processing | 3.6 |
| Machine Trades | 3.7 |
| Bench Work | 5.1 |
| Structural | 12.1 |
| Motor Freight and Transportation | 2.8 |
| Packaging and Material Handling | 4.5 |
| Other | 0.6 |
| N/A | 1.8 |
| TOTAL | 100.0% |

Next month, we will look at the other side of Job Service of South Dakota's labor exchange--the employers who hire the applicants discussed in this article and the job orders received in a typical Job Service office.

## South Dakota's Labor Market in March

Nonfarm employment was 260,300 in March 1989, noting a 2,500 (or 1.0 percent) job increase over year-ago levels.

The services industry noted a 1,200 (or 1.9 percent) job increase over year-ago levels, and led the private industry groups with the largest job increase. Medical and health services increased 1,000 jobs from year-ago employment levels. Some of these job increases were found in the areas of dependent care establishments and specialized health services sectors. A contributing factor to the job increase in hospitals is expansions being made into new technology in the areas of cancer treatments and surgeries.

The wholesale and retail trade industry increased 800 jobs over year-ago levels. Food, automotive, general merchandise and miscellaneous retail establishments showed employment growth.

The finance, insurance, and real estate industry posted an 800 job increase, with credit agencies other than banks again claiming the majority of the employment growth as the expansion of customer services continues.

Government noted employment growth of 400 jobs over year-ago levels. The job increase noted in state government was found primarily in state education. Increasing enrollments in elementary schools contributed somewhat to the additional jobs in the local education sector.

Lumber and wood, concrete manufacturers and food and kindred sectors in the manufacturing industry have shown slight growth from year-ago employment levels. This growth was offset by staff reductions which have been made by a major manufacturing firm pending sale or closure of its establishment.

## Month-to-Month Employment Changes

From February to March 1989, nonfarm employment in South Dakota increased 1,300 jobs (or 0.5 percent). This is the highest March nonfarm employment level ever recorded.

The wholesale and retail trade industry led all private industry groups over the month with an increase of 600 jobs. March depicts the start of job increases in the eating and drinking establishments sector, as some dairy bars begin reopening their doors after the winter season. Another factor contributing to job growth is that consumers are making preparations for the spring planting of gardens and flowers, and beginning yard work.

Construction gained 300 jobs over the month and is beginning its employment comeback after the winter months. Half of this job growth was concentrated in building construction; with highway and street and special trade construction sharing the remaining half. Building permits as published in the media indicated a number of varied projects from houses and garages to skylights.

The increase of 300 jobs in the local education sector of government typically occurs every year and may be attributed to the hiring of additional workers, such as bus drivers and sports officials to staff athletic tournaments and band concerts.

The average weekly hours of total private nonfarm production workers in March was 33.0 hours, the average hourly earning was $7.49, and the average weekly earnings were $247.17.

The South Dakota labor force in March was 353,000. There were 338,300 South Dakotan's employed and 14,800 unemployed. The unemployment rate for March was 4.2 percent, a decrease from the 4.5 percent February rate. For the second year in a row, South Dakota is experiencing a historically low unemployment rate for the month of March. Not since 1978 has the March unemployment rate been lower, when it was 3.8 percent.

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | March 1989 (1) | | | | March 1988 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| United States | 122,223,000 | 115,844,000 | 6,378,000 | 5.2(3) | 119,957,000 | 112,867,000 | 7,090,000 | 5.9(3) |
| South Dakota | 353,100 | 338,300 | 14,800 | 4.2 | 352,800 | 338,500 | 14,300 | 4.1 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 73,724 | 70,562 | 3,162 | 4.3 | 74,503 | 71,098 | 3,405 | 4.6 |
| Rapid City MSA | 38,284 | 36,699 | 1,585 | 4.1 | 38,857 | 37,195 | 1,662 | 4.3 |
| Aurora | 1,358 | 1,323 | 35 | 2.6 | 1,397 | 1,381 | 16 | 1.1 |
| Beadle | 9,383 | 9,022 | 361 | 3.8 | 9,331 | 9,057 | 274 | 2.9 |
| Bennett | 1,279 | 1,259 | 20 | 1.6 | 1,408 | 1,375 | 33 | 2.3 |
| Bon Homme | 3,509 | 3,405 | 104 | 3.0 | 3,430 | 3,346 | 84 | 2.4 |
| Brookings | 15,073 | 14,268 | 805 | 5.3 | 13,687 | 13,067 | 620 | 4.5 |
| Brown | 20,012 | 18,693 | 1,319 | 6.6 | 20,976 | 20,021 | 955 | 4.6 |
| Brule | 2,482 | 2,391 | 91 | 3.7 | 2,481 | 2,392 | 89 | 3.6 |
| Buffalo | 438 | 400 | 38 | 8.7 | 428 | 402 | 26 | 6.1 |
| Butte | 3,349 | 3,172 | 177 | 5.3 | 3,521 | 3,333 | 188 | 5.3 |
| Campbell | 1,123 | 1,079 | 44 | 3.9 | 1,139 | 1,103 | 36 | 3.2 |
| Charles Mix | 3,822 | 3,709 | 113 | 3.0 | 3,837 | 3,728 | 109 | 2.8 |
| Clark | 1,683 | 1,614 | 69 | 4.1 | 1,787 | 1,718 | 69 | 3.9 |
| Clay | 6,335 | 6,147 | 188 | 3.0 | 6,330 | 6,139 | 191 | 3.0 |
| Codington | 12,310 | 11,847 | 463 | 3.8 | 11,968 | 11,495 | 473 | 4.0 |
| Corson | 1,602 | 1,505 | 97 | 6.1 | 1,528 | 1,444 | 84 | 5.5 |
| Custer | 3,344 | 3,235 | 109 | 3.3 | 3,297 | 3,150 | 147 | 4.5 |
| Davison | 9,498 | 9,289 | 209 | 2.2 | 9,144 | 8,933 | 211 | 2.3 |
| Day | 3,361 | 3,181 | 180 | 5.4 | 3,328 | 3,183 | 145 | 4.4 |
| Deuel | 2,247 | 2,107 | 140 | 6.2 | 2,285 | 2,175 | 110 | 4.8 |
| Dewey | 1,976 | 1,876 | 100 | 5.1 | 1,972 | 1,847 | 125 | 6.3 |
| Douglas | 1,638 | 1,589 | 49 | 3.0 | 1,695 | 1,609 | 86 | 5.1 |
| Edmunds | 2,104 | 1,984 | 120 | 5.7 | 2,158 | 2,082 | 76 | 3.5 |
| Fall River | 3,441 | 3,335 | 106 | 3.1 | 3,579 | 3,437 | 142 | 4.0 |
| Faulk | 1,075 | 1,057 | 18 | 1.7 | 1,118 | 1,102 | 16 | 1.4 |
| Grant | 4,088 | 3,930 | 158 | 3.9 | 4,153 | 3,957 | 196 | 4.7 |
| Gregory | 2,490 | 2,417 | 73 | 2.9 | 2,425 | 2,319 | 106 | 4.4 |
| Haakon | 1,193 | 1,146 | 47 | 3.9 | 1,165 | 1,147 | 18 | 1.5 |
| Hamlin | 2,269 | 2,134 | 135 | 5.9 | 2,247 | 2,173 | 74 | 3.3 |
| Hand | 1,930 | 1,875 | 55 | 2.8 | 1,932 | 1,901 | 31 | 1.6 |
| Hanson | 1,245 | 1,194 | 51 | 4.1 | 1,401 | 1,352 | 49 | 3.5 |
| Harding | 748 | 743 | 5 | 0.7 | 751 | 741 | 10 | 1.3 |
| Hughes | 8,882 | 8,636 | 246 | 2.8 | 9,020 | 8,693 | 327 | 3.6 |
| Hutchinson | 4,387 | 4,258 | 129 | 2.9 | 4,219 | 4,123 | 96 | 2.3 |
| Hyde | 902 | 877 | 25 | 2.8 | 907 | 892 | 15 | 1.7 |
| Jackson | 1,337 | 1,277 | 60 | 4.5 | 1,400 | 1,357 | 43 | 3.1 |

## Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

| | March 1989 (1) | | | | March 1988 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate | Labor Force(2) | Employment | Unemployment | Rate |
| Jerauld | 1,207 | 1,116 | 91 | 7.5 | 1,162 | 1,152 | 10 | 0.9 |
| Jones | 606 | 551 | 55 | 9.1 | 622 | 581 | 41 | 6.6 |
| Kingsbury | 2,667 | 2,589 | 78 | 2.9 | 2,701 | 2,609 | 92 | 3.4 |
| Lake | 5,490 | 5,189 | 301 | 5.5 | 5,324 | 5,148 | 176 | 3.3 |
| Lawrence | 10,656 | 10,133 | 523 | 4.9 | 10,160 | 9,634 | 526 | 5.2 |
| Lincoln | 7,775 | 7,418 | 357 | 4.6 | 7,245 | 6,909 | 336 | 4.6 |
| Lyman | 1,535 | 1,488 | 47 | 3.1 | 1,536 | 1,483 | 53 | 3.5 |
| McCook | 2,773 | 2,658 | 115 | 4.1 | 2,841 | 2,704 | 137 | 4.8 |
| McPherson | 1,478 | 1,380 | 98 | 6.6 | 1,558 | 1,500 | 58 | 3.7 |
| Marshall | 2,148 | 2,082 | 66 | 3.1 | 2,258 | 2,177 | 81 | 3.6 |
| Meade | 9,177 | 8,782 | 395 | 4.3 | 9,131 | 8,712 | 419 | 4.6 |
| Mellette | 798 | 778 | 20 | 2.5 | 831 | 777 | 54 | 6.5 |
| Miner | 1,696 | 1,656 | 40 | 2.4 | 1,517 | 1,502 | 15 | 1.0 |
| Minnehaha | 73,724 | 70,562 | 3,162 | 4.3 | 74,503 | 71,098 | 3,405 | 4.6 |
| Moody | 3,271 | 3,113 | 158 | 4.8 | 3,247 | 3,117 | 130 | 4.0 |
| Pennington | 38,284 | 36,699 | 1,585 | 4.1 | 38,857 | 37,195 | 1,662 | 4.3 |
| Perkins | 2,316 | 2,280 | 36 | 1.6 | 2,429 | 2,356 | 73 | 3.0 |
| Potter | 1,435 | 1,375 | 60 | 4.2 | 1,414 | 1,388 | 26 | 1.8 |
| Roberts | 4,421 | 4,190 | 231 | 5.2 | 4,511 | 4,262 | 249 | 5.5 |
| Sanborn | 1,088 | 1,068 | 20 | 1.8 | 1,140 | 1,087 | 53 | 4.6 |
| Shannon | 2,371 | 2,236 | 135 | 5.7 | 2,513 | 2,361 | 152 | 6.0 |
| Spink | 3,581 | 3,506 | 75 | 2.1 | 3,656 | 3,608 | 48 | 1.3 |
| Stanley | 1,701 | 1,635 | 66 | 3.9 | 1,615 | 1,554 | 61 | 3.8 |
| Sully | 792 | 772 | 20 | 2.5 | 819 | 784 | 35 | 4.3 |
| Todd | 2,769 | 2,651 | 118 | 4.3 | 2,695 | 2,581 | 114 | 4.2 |
| Tripp | 3,221 | 3,166 | 55 | 1.7 | 3,220 | 3,126 | 94 | 2.9 |
| Turner | 3,981 | 3,821 | 160 | 4.0 | 3,950 | 3,767 | 183 | 4.6 |
| Union | 5,237 | 4,938 | 299 | 5.7 | 5,065 | 4,831 | 234 | 4.6 |
| Walworth | 3,038 | 2,901 | 137 | 4.5 | 2,977 | 2,850 | 127 | 4.3 |
| Yankton | 11,033 | 10,714 | 319 | 2.9 | 10,816 | 10,493 | 323 | 3.0 |
| Ziebach | 936 | 892 | 44 | 4.7 | 1,007 | 941 | 66 | 6.6 |

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.
(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.
(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 5.0 and 5.6. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

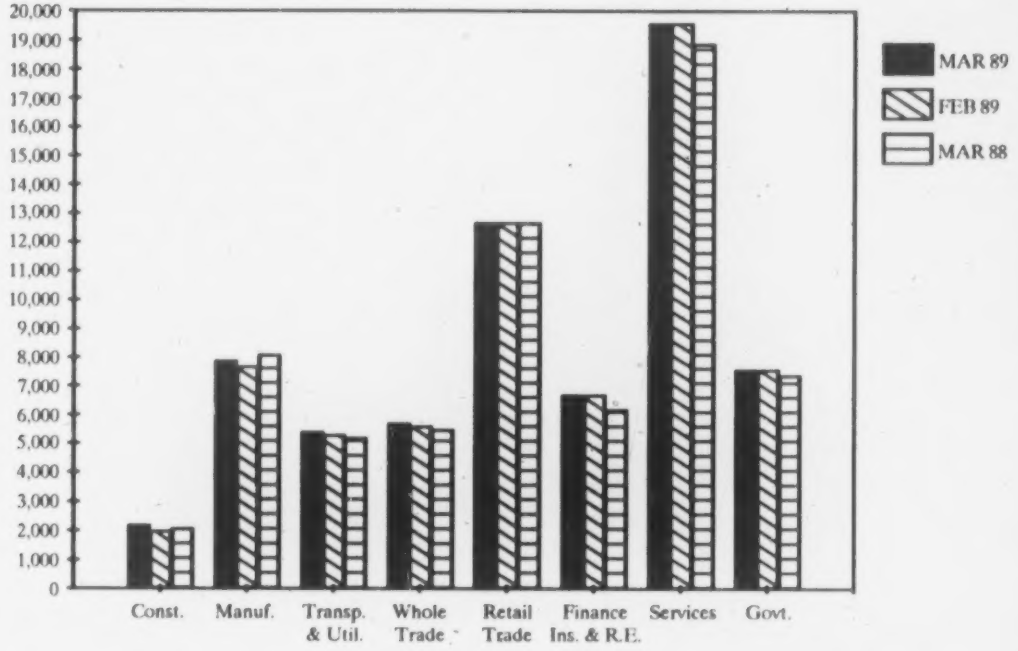
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## South Dakota Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

| | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 | Mar. 1988 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 260,300 | 259,000 | 257,800 | .5 | 1.0 |
| TOTAL PRIVATE | 199,400 | 198,400 | 197,400 | .5 | 1.0 |
| MINING | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | .0 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 6,900 | 6,600 | 7,000 | 4.5 | -1.4 |
| MANUFACTURING | 29,600 | 29,400 | 30,500 | .7 | -3.0 |
| Durable Goods | 15,800 | 15,700 | 16,900 | .6 | -6.5 |
| Fabricated Metals & Machinery | 9,200 | 9,200 | 10,400 | .0 | -11.5 |
| Nondurable Goods | 13,800 | 13,700 | 13,500 | .7 | 2.2 |
| Food & Kindred Products | 7,700 | 7,600 | 7,500 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| Paper, Printing & Publishing | 2,900 | 2,900 | 3,000 | .0 | -3.3 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 13,500 | 13,500 | 13,300 | .0 | 1.5 |
| Transportation | 8,100 | 8,100 | 8,200 | .0 | -1.2 |
| Communication | 3,100 | 3,100 | 2,900 | .0 | 6.9 |
| Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | .0 | .0 |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 67,400 | 66,800 | 66,600 | .9 | 1.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 17,600 | 17,500 | 17,400 | .6 | 1.1 |
| Durable Goods | 7,900 | 7,900 | 7,800 | .0 | 1.3 |
| Nondurable Goods | 9,700 | 9,600 | 9,600 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Retail Trade | 49,700 | 49,400 | 49,200 | .6 | 1.0 |
| General Merchandise, Apparel & Accessory Stores | 8,600 | 8,700 | 8,600 | -1.1 | .0 |
| Food Stores | 7,800 | 7,800 | 7,700 | .0 | 1.3 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 14,900 | 14,900 | 14,100 | .0 | 5.7 |
| Finance | 9,500 | 9,500 | 8,800 | .0 | 8.0 |
| Banking | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | .0 | .0 |
| Credit Agencies, other than Banks | 4,600 | 4,600 | 4,000 | .0 | 15.0 |
| Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers | 3,600 | 3,500 | 3,400 | 2.9 | 5.9 |
| SERVICES | 64,600 | 64,800 | 63,400 | -.3 | 1.9 |
| Hotels, Amusement, Personal & Business | 17,200 | 17,200 | 17,200 | .0 | .0 |
| Personal and Business | 8,400 | 8,500 | 8,600 | -1.2 | -2.3 |
| Medical and Health Services | 25,400 | 25,200 | 24,400 | .8 | 4.1 |
| Hospitals | 11,600 | 11,500 | 11,200 | .9 | 3.6 |
| Health Services, other than Hospitals | 13,800 | 13,700 | 13,300 | .7 | 3.8 |
| Educational Services | 4,800 | 4,800 | 4,700 | .0 | 2.1 |
| Social Services | 4,700 | 4,700 | 4,500 | .0 | 4.4 |
| Membership Organizations | 8,900 | 9,300 | 8,900 | -4.3 | .0 |
| GOVERNMENT | 60,900 | 60,600 | 60,500 | .5 | .7 |
| Federal | 10,800 | 10,900 | 10,800 | -.9 | .0 |
| State | 16,400 | 16,300 | 16,100 | .6 | 1.9 |
| State Education | 8,000 | 7,700 | 7,800 | 3.9 | 2.6 |
| Local | 33,700 | 33,500 | 33,600 | .6 | .3 |
| Local Education | 20,500 | 20,200 | 20,400 | 1.5 | .5 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Sioux Falls MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)

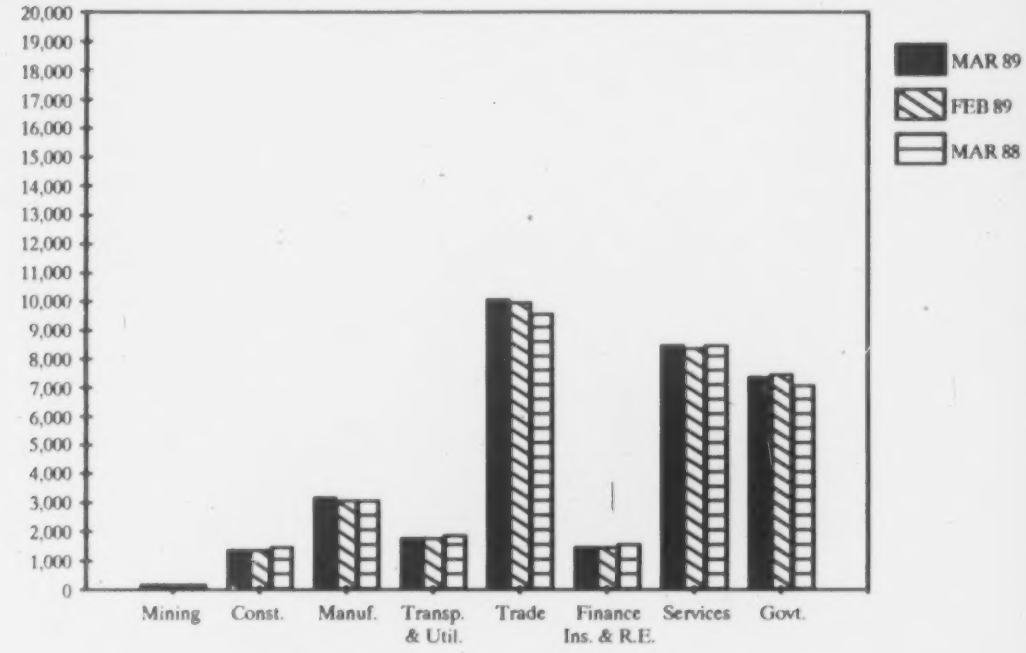



| | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 | Mar. 1988 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 67,800 | 67,300 | 66,200 | .7 | 2.4 |
| *MINING | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| CONSTRUCTION | 2,200 | 2,000 | 2,100 | 10.0 | 4.8 |
| MANUFACTURING | 7,900 | 7,700 | 8,100 | 2.6 | -2.5 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 5,400 | 5,300 | 5,200 | 1.9 | 3.8 |
| TRADE | 18,400 | 18,300 | 18,200 | .5 | 1.1 |
| Wholesale Trade | 5,700 | 5,600 | 5,500 | 1.8 | 3.6 |
| Retail Trade | 12,700 | 12,700 | 12,700 | .0 | .0 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 6,700 | 6,700 | 6,200 | .0 | 8.1 |
| SERVICES | 19,600 | 19,600 | 18,900 | .0 | 3.7 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,600 | 7,600 | 7,400 | .0 | 2.7 |

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100 workers.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

## Rapid City MSA Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment (Jobs by Industry)




| | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 | Mar. 1988 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL | 34,100 | 33,800 | 33,500 | .9 | 1.8 |
| MINING | 200 | 200 | 200 | .0 | .0 |
| CONSTRUCTION | 1,400 | 1,400 | 1,500 | .0 | -6.7 |
| MANUFACTURING | 3,200 | 3,100 | 3,100 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES | 1,800 | 1,800 | 1,900 | .0 | -5.3 |
| TRADE | 10,100 | 10,000 | 9,600 | 1.0 | 5.2 |
| Wholesale Trade | 2,100 | 2,100 | 1,900 | .0 | 10.5 |
| Retail Trade | 7,900 | 7,800 | 7,700 | 1.3 | 2.6 |
| FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,600 | .0 | -6.3 |
| SERVICES | 8,500 | 8,400 | 8,500 | 1.2 | .0 |
| GOVERNMENT | 7,400 | 7,500 | 7,100 | -1.3 | 4.2 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

## Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

| | Number of Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 | Mar. 1988 | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 | Mar. 1988 |
| Total Private | 164,500 | 163,200 | 162,800 | 33.0 | 33.2 | 32.7 |
| Mining | 2,100 | 2,100 | 2,100 | 40.1 | 40.5 | 39.9 |
| Construction | 5,200 | 5,000 | 5,200 | 37.2 | 37.5 | 35.3 |
| Manufacturing | 22,300 | 21,800 | 23,300 | 41.2 | 42.0 | 41.1 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 11,200 | 11,200 | 11,100 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 38.6 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 58,700 | 58,300 | 58,100 | 31.2 | 30.7 | 30.6 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 11,000 | 10,900 | 10,200 | 35.7 | 35.8 | 34.9 |
| Services | 54,000 | 54,000 | 52,900 | 29.4 | 30.2 | 29.0 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 | Mar. 1988 | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 | Mar. 1988 |
| Total Private | $247.17 | $249.00 | $240.02 | $7.49 | $7.50 | $7.34 |
| Mining | 490.42 | 500.58 | 496.36 | 12.23 | 12.36 | 12.44 |
| Construction | 392.46 | 396.38 | 353.71 | 10.55 | 10.57 | 10.02 |
| Manufacturing | 336.60 | 346.50 | 328.39 | 8.17 | 8.25 | 7.99 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 401.63 | 403.13 | 391.79 | 10.71 | 10.75 | 10.15 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade | 195.62 | 193.10 | 193.70 | 6.27 | 6.29 | 6.33 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 266.68 | 271.01 | 253.03 | 7.47 | 7.57 | 7.25 |
| Services | 206.68 | 209.59 | 195.75 | 7.03 | 6.94 | 6.75 |

## Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

| | Number of Manufacturing Production Workers | | | Average Weekly Hours | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 | Mar. 1988 | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 | Mar. 1988 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | 5,600 | 5,500 | 6,000 | 43.8 | 41.8 | 44.3 |
| Rapid City MSA | 2,600 | 2,300 | 2,400 | 40.9 | 39.7 | 39.6 |

| | Average Weekly Earnings | | | Average Hourly Earnings | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 | Mar. 1988 | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 | Mar. 1988 |
| Sioux Falls MSA | $361.35 | $348.61 | $365.92 | $8.25 | $8.34 | $8.26 |
| Rapid City MSA | 339.88 | 340.23 | 302.54 | 8.31 | 8.57 | 7.64 |

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

## Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed[1]

| | NUMBER | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 | Mar. 1988 |
| Sex, Total | 3,333 | 3,966 | 4,560 |
| Male | 2,382 | 2,856 | 3,564 |
| Female | 951 | 1,110 | 996 |
| Race, Total | 3,333 | 3,966 | 4,560 |
| White | 3,089 | 3,667 | 4,249 |
| Nonwhite | 244 | 299 | 311 |
| Age, Total | 3,333 | 3,966 | 4,560 |
| Under 45 | 2,471 | 2,980 | 3,368 |
| Over 45 | 862 | 986 | 1,192 |
| [2]Industry, Total | 3,333 | 3,966 | 4,560 |
| Mining | 148 | 184 | 149 |
| Construction | 1,105 | 1,346 | 1,401 |
| Manufacturing | 813 | 955 | 1,538 |
| Transportation & Public Utilities | 177 | 240 | 128 |
| Trade | 504 | 561 | 603 |
| Finance, Insurance & Real Estate | 50 | 51 | 89 |
| Services | 392 | 464 | 452 |
| Government | 144 | 165 | 200 |
| [2]Occupation, Total | 3,333 | 3,966 | 4,560 |
| Professional & Managerial | 276 | 297 | 318 |
| Clerical and Sales | 360 | 390 | 396 |
| Services | 311 | 348 | 415 |
| Processing | 90 | 108 | 893 |
| Machine Trade | 118 | 124 | 128 |
| Benchwork | 424 | 560 | 297 |
| Structural Work | 1,239 | 1,548 | 1,564 |
| Other | 515 | 591 | 549 |
| Duration of Current Unemployment | | | |
| Total | 3,333 | 3,966 | 4,560 |
| 1-2 Weeks | 261 | 614 | 361 |
| 3-4 Weeks | 259 | 578 | 359 |
| 5-14 Weeks | 1,942 | 2,128 | 2,143 |
| 15 Weeks & Over | 871 | 646 | 1,697 |

[1]The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2]Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

## Selected Labor Department Activities

| | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 | Mar. 1988 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE | | | | | |
| A. Initial Claims | 2,110 | 1,964 | 1,979 | 7.4 | 6.6 |
| B. Weeks Compensated | 18,293 | 15,505 | 21,986 | 18.0 | -16.8 |
| C. Amount of Benefit Payments | $1,868,640 | $1,505,662 | $2,363,781 | 24.1 | -20.9 |
| D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal | $41,828,100 | $42,682,300 | $38,621,900 | -2.0 | 8.3 |
| JOB SERVICE | | | | | |
| E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) | 5,740 | 4,660 | 6,399 | 23.2 | -10.3 |
| F. Nonfarm Placements | 3,666 | 2,404 | 3,696 | 52.5 | -.8 |
| G. Nonfarm Job Openings | 5,317 | 3,301 | 5,206 | 61.1 | 2.1 |

| | March 1989 |
|---|---|
| H. Unemployment Insurance Savings | $95,586 |

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (ADC) RECIPIENTS

| | March 1989 | |
|---|---|---|
| | People | Savings in Dollars |
| I. Employed | N/A | N/A |
| J. Partial Employment | N/A | N/A |

The data in this table are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program, the state Job Service system, and the South Dakota Department of Social Services.

A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.

C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.

D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.

F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service

I. Employed - The number of people no longer needing ADC and the dollars saved due to their employment.

J. Partial Employment - The number of people with reduced ADC payments and the dollars saved due to their partial employment.

*South Dakota*
# Labor Bulletin

BULK RATE

PRESORTED 3RD CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
U.S. Department of Labor
Permit NO. G-12

Labor Market Information Center
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, South Dakota 57402-4730

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use $300

FORWARDING AND ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

05/88
CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE
SRI ACQUISITIONS
4520 EAST WEST HIWAY
BETHESDA MD 20814

## Selected National Economic Indicators

| | Mar. 1989 | Feb. 1989 | Mar. 1988 | Percent Change From Last Month | Percent Change From Last Year |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Consumer Price Index[1] | 122.3 | 121.6 | 116.5 | 0.6 | 5.0 |
| Industrial Production Index[2] | 141.0 | 141.0 | 134.7 | 0.0 | 4.7 |
| Retail Trade Sales[3] | 139,419 | 139,258 | 133,806 | 0.1 | 4.2 |
| Privately Owned Housing Starts[4] | 1,397 | 1,476 | 1,528 | -5.4 | -8.6 |

[1]U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.
[2]Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1977 = 100. Seasonally adjusted.
[3]Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences. In millions of dollars.
[4]Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started. Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.